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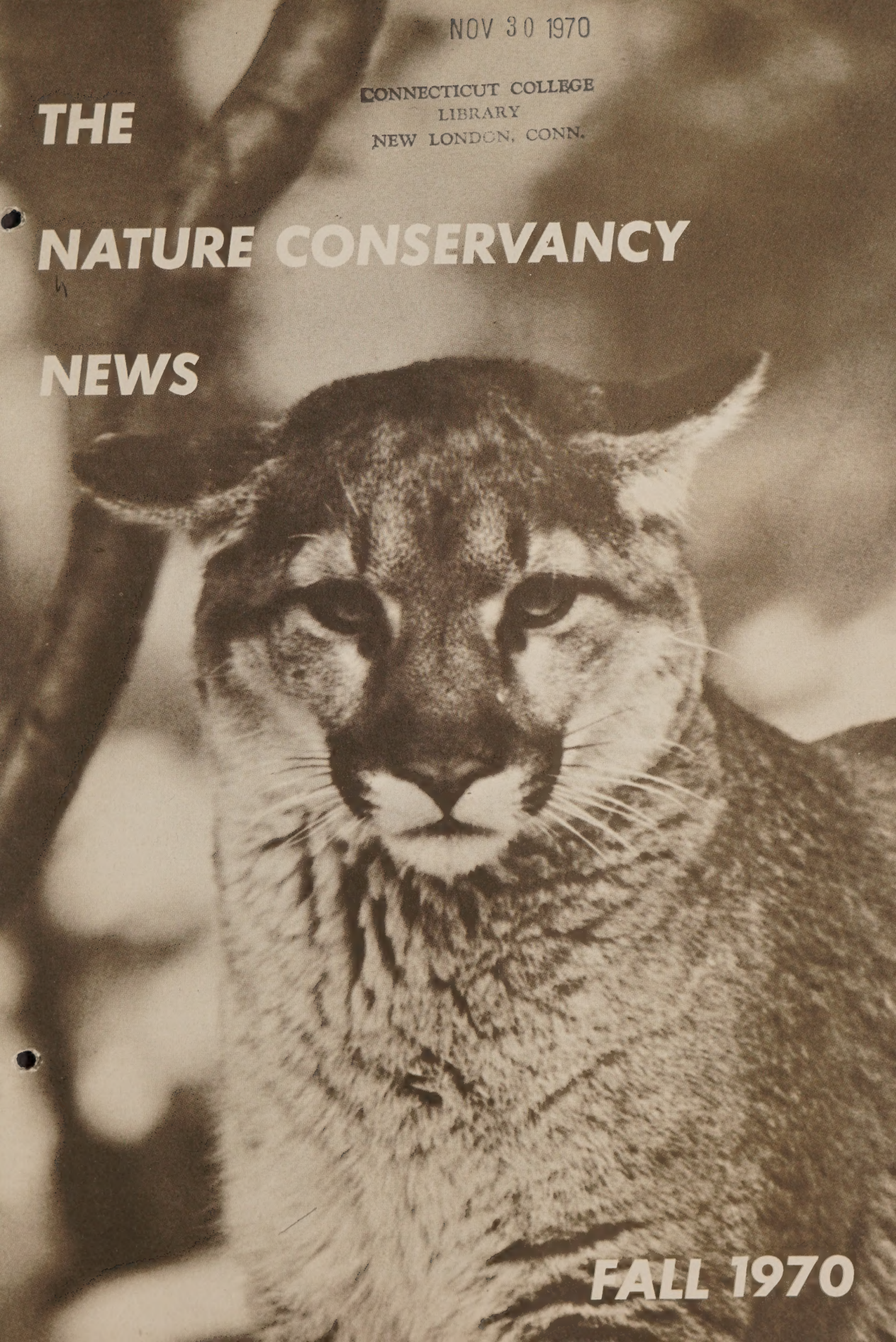

FALL 1970

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THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

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MARY JEAN CLEVELAND, EDITOR

Volume 20, Number 3 **Fall 1970**

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Cover Photo: Aravaipa Canyon, Arizona, provides a refuge for mountain lion, bobcat, golden eagle, and hundreds of other rare and common species. (See story beginning on page 12.) (Photo by M. G. Hornocker.)

Inside Front Cover: Bantam River, Litchfield County, Connecticut, embraces 57 acres of swamp and wood. (Photo by Open Space Committee.)

The Nature Conservancy is a member-governed organization, incorporated in the District of Columbia for non-profit educational and scientific purposes. The National Office is in Arlington, Virginia, and Regional Offices are located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Cincinnati, Ohio, Arlington, Virginia, and San Francisco, California.

The Nature Conservancy was incorporated in 1951. The Conservancy's first effort at land-saving was the Mianus River Gorge in Westchester County, New York, in 1954. This very successful endeavor turned out to be the forerunner of 450 projects in which the Conservancy has since been involved. These sanctuaries are located in 42 states and total approximately 200,000 acres.

The Nature Conservancy works closely not only with numerous scientific and conservation organizations but with municipal and state governments as well as the federal government.

The Nature Conservancy is the organization rallying the skills, the techniques, and the funds actually necessary to save land. Its total resources are massed for this one objective.

U. S. FOREST SERVICE

The projects listed in this section represent the wide range of the Conservancy's activity throughout the nation and the great diversity of natural systems it continues to preserve. Here are woodlands, tideland, marshland, rocky gorges, mountain country and untouched canyon. Fund-raising on many of the projects listed has only begun. The success of the acquisition of these lands as protected preserves *depends on open-handed public support. Should you wish to contribute to any such project simply make out your check to The Nature Conservancy and indicate the name of the project to which your donation should be applied.*

ARAVAIPA CANYON (Pinal County, Arizona). (See pages 12-15.)

DORST TIDELANDS—San Francisco Bay Project (Marin County, California). A one-acre tideland parcel important for checkerboarding against future development, the area contains 175 feet of San Francisco Bay beach. Migratory birds, shorebirds, as well as sea lions, use the area. The tideland is a gift of Mrs. Margaret Dorst.

FAIRFIELD OSBORN SANCTUARY (Sonoma County, California). Three springs nourish two ponds and a stream flowing through the center of the Fairfield Osborn Sanctuary. A stand of old growth California live oak and laurel covers the property. The preserve is a gift of Mr. & Mrs. William Roth, who intend to give a total of 160 acres to the Conservancy over a period of 10 years. The first 16 acre gift and permission for use of the remaining property was recently received.

HARRY C. BARNES MEMORIAL NATURE PRESERVE AND NATURE CENTER (Hartford County, Connecticut). Located in the town of New Bristol, the 40-acre preserve had been threatened with possible sale to developers. Townspeople rallied to protect the area, delaying sale until a Nature Conservancy loan could be obtained. Within six months the Conservancy's loan was repaid. Citizens are presently raising funds for a four-acre nature center on the preserve. The preserve is bounded by a fast-flowing brook; vegetation varies from woodland swamp to birch and pine forest.

BUTTERMILK FALLS (Litchfield County, Connecticut). A hemlock-lined brook cascades rap-

idly through a rocky gorge; mountain laurel, wintergreen abound in the forest of northern hardwoods and grey birch. Habitat for numerous small mammals and bird species, fund-raising to purchase the 14-acre area continues by the Connecticut Chapter.

FRASER PRESERVE (New London County, Connecticut). Located in the Town of Lyme, the 28-acre preserve consists of deciduous, post-agricultural forest and rocky terrain with a small stream. A gift of Mrs. Ruth Fraser, the area will be used by the Lyme Public School System.

CHAUNCEY KEEP HUBBARD NATURE PRESERVE (Fairfield County, Connecticut). A gift of Mrs. Joseph G. Horne, this two-acre area is habitat for numerous song birds as well as pheasant, wood duck and mallards. Between two forested rocky ridges are swamps traversed by a small stream.

RUMSEY TRACT (Fairfield County, Connecticut). A 5-acre glacial remnant with an interesting variety of habitat, the area is located near a 200-acre Audubon Society Sanctuary. An erratic boulder sits atop a north-south esker, flanked on the west by a fresh water marsh and on the east by a spring-fed swamp. Hills are covered with northern hardwoods; oak, shagbark hickory, birch, beech and ash. The area provides habitat for land and water birds, small mammals, amphibians and numerous wildflowers. The Audubon Society is assisting the Connecticut Chapter in its fund raising efforts.

SQUIRREL RUN — Addition — (Fairfield County, Connecticut). A gift of four acres from Mrs. Erard A. Matthiessen and a .1 acre from Mr. Lawrence W. Lowman, the area is heavily wooded with predominately red, black and white oak and some dogwood. Laurel grows to 20 feet amid large rock outcroppings up to 100 feet.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT PRESERVE—Peterson Addition—(Duval County, Florida). (See pages 10, 18 and 23.)

BIG BEND-VERMILION RIVER — Addition— (LaSalle County, Illinois). The bluffs along the Vermilion River are covered with a virgin forest of white, bur, red and black oaks, hickories, walnuts and other typical species. Ground flora consists of hepatica, bloodroot, Dutchman's breeches, Jacob's ladder, yellow lady's slipper and showy orchis. Funds to purchase the 153-acre area are presently being sought by the Illinois Chapter. The preserve will total 178 acres. In a cooperative effort the LaSalle County Conservation District is purchasing 85 acres to be managed in conjunction with the Conservancy's Sanctuary.

LAKE FOREST PRESERVE (Lake County, Illinois). The Illinois Chapter has initiated fund raising on the first tract (9 acres) of a hoped-for 100-acre preserve near Chicago. The proposed reserve is hardwood forest interspersed with prairie openings, both wet and dry. The east branch of the Skokie River bisects the north portion and borders the southern portion of the anticipated preserve. The area is habitat for typical Midwest species, including whitetail deer, red fox, raccoon, pheasant; migratory birds frequenting the area include mallard, wood duck, black duck, mourning dove and woodcock.

COUSINS ISLAND (Cumberland County, Maine). 20 acres of reverting farm and pasture land, this preserve has been deeded with reverter to the Town of Yarmouth. The area, a gift to The Nature Conservancy by Mrs. Katherine Tinker, will be used by Yarmouth Intermediate Schools for a regional environmental education program.

GREEN ISLAND (Washington County, Maine). The 12-acre island is a primary nesting ground for eider duck and its acquisition has been one of the state's highest priorities. The Maine Chapter, through a loan, assisted the state in acquiring the island for use by the Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.

REDINS ISLAND (York County, Maine). A woody, rocky island used by many sea and shore birds, the 8-acre island is off the Town of Cape Porpoise. The island is a gift of Mr. Sterling Dow, Mr. Allen M. Pargellis, Mr. John Bowe, Mrs. Elwyn Silberling, Mrs. Frank S. Beard and Mrs. George H. Gifford.

BEARTOOTH RANCH (Lewis and Clark County and Cascade County, Montana). The Conservancy's first project in Montana embraces 32,920 acres of rugged mountains, valleys and rocky shoreline. The preserve, located 30 miles north of Helena, is a wintering range for elk and deer. The property effectively links Helena National Forest with Ox Bow Bend and Holter Lake, providing a vast wilderness area. Elevation varies from 3,600 feet on the Missouri River to 7,886 feet 10 miles to the east; the area includes a 12-mile shoreline on Lake Holter. The Conservancy has conveyed the property to the

Montana Department of Fish and Game, with restrictive use clauses.

DELAFIELD WOODS — Addition — (Suffolk County, New York). The donation by Mrs. Margaret Delafield of a ¾ acre brings the preserve's total acreage to 17. The area is mature hardwood with understory of dogwood and mountain laurel.

LAKE MINNEWASKA (Ulster County, New York). The Conservancy concluded more than a year of negotiations with the successful preservation of Lake Minnewaska, 6,725 acres in the Shawangunk Mountains. The area, coveted by developers and conservationists alike, is located two hours from New York City. With mountaintop glacial lakes, numerous waterfalls, plummeting as much as 90 feet, high sheer cliffs, lush forests and abundant wildlife, the preserve will be conveyed to the State of New York for use as a park. (See pages 18 and 22).

SAGG SWAMP NATURE RESERVE (Suffolk County, New York). In a cooperative effort, six landowners have donated 71 acres of unusually wild land near Bridgehampton. Located in an intensively farmed area, the swamp has been ignored by the plow and allowed to remain in its natural state. Dense swamp oaks and maples, with a thick understory of largely vaccinium, swamp azalea, shadbush, wild grape and other typical flora, surround a one-acre pond fed by Sagaponack Creek. The area is a resting spot for black ducks, mallards and night herons. The preserve is a gift of Mr. Walter Maynard, Mr. Carroll Wainwright, Mr. Edward J. Mathews, Mrs. Sascha Gorodnitzki, Mr. John C. White and Jemkap, Inc. (New York).

WOLF POND SANCTUARY (Suffolk County, New York). Though located in a residential area, this 10-acre preserve is a sanctuary for several varieties of ducks, both resting and migrating and numerous small mammals. The area is wooded with a 3-acre pond which supports a relatively large island. The preserve is a gift of Miss Roberta Finlay.

NEAHKAHNIE BEACH (Tillamook County, Oregon). A gift of Mr. Henry F. Cabell, the 2-acre preserve fronts for 400 feet on the Pacific Ocean. Sand dunes contain native species of herbs, shrubs and trees, affording a good example of secondary succession. The area will be transferred to the State of Oregon for use as a park, with appropriate restrictive use easements.

SANDY RIVER GORGE (Multnomah County, Oregon). This 156-acre preserve forms the northern portion of an isolated and scenic wilderness about 22 miles from Portland. Situated between the steep-walled Sandy River Gorge and between two county parks, the preserve includes a small marsh and an excellent steelhead and salmon stream. With Sandy River shoreline and a stand of Douglas fir and associated hardwoods, the area is a rich wildlife and bird sanctuary. The preserve is a gift of Dr. and Mrs. Arch W. Diack and Dr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Diack.

GODWIN ISLAND (Northampton County, Virginia). A wintering place for ducks and geese, summer nesting ground for shorebirds and waders, and nursery ground for shell and fin fish, the 850-acre marsh island is in the Atlantic off lower Northampton County. The island had been threatened with intensive development. Fund raising for the project continues by the Virginia Chapter.

BARABOO HILLS (Sauk County, Wisconsin). The Baraboo Hills embrace an unusual combination of northern and southern communities—white pine forest, hemlock, yellow birch, maple and basswood, oak opening, remnant prairies and rare cliff plants. The Baraboo range provides a long and intriguing record of its own vegetation history. Since 1963 the Wisconsin Chapter has been acquiring preserves within this area. It now has completed fund raising to preserve a sixth area within the range.

REUSS PRESERVE (Waukesha County, Wisconsin). A gift of Congressman Henry S. Reuss, this 5-acre woodland is a morainic ridge in the kettle moraine area of southeastern Wisconsin. A cover of white pine and northern hardwoods, the preserve will be used by the University of Wisconsin for ecology, forestry and biological field study.

SCHLUCKEBIER SAND PRAIRIE PRESERVE (Sauk County, Wisconsin). This area, a gift of Dr. Donald Kindschi, supports more than 85 species of sand prairie flora, a number of which are now rare. The area has been in use by the botany department of the University of Wisconsin for 15 years. The 22-acre preserve is near Baxter's Hollow, Leopold Woods and Lodde's Mill Bluff.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY MEMORIAL ARBORETUM (Sheboygan County, Wisconsin). Primarily a swamp hardwood forest of green ash, black ash and American elm, the 22-acre preserve is a project of the Wisconsin Chapter. Several ridges of beech, hard maple and basswood are found on the lowland; wild lilies and royal ferns cover the bog and swamp area. (See page 21.)

T. BLUNT

Sandy River Gorge, Oregon.

A RARE PLANT BLOOMS IN GEORGIA

By Andrew Sparks

As a staff writer for The Atlanta Journal and Constitution Magazine, *with a particular interest in conservation, Andrew Sparks has covered all of Georgia from its wildest sea islands to its highest Blue Ridge mountains.*

Metter, Georgia, has a fame it does not deserve. Thomasville is known for its roses, Atlanta for dogwoods, Savannah for azaleas, Valdosta for daylilies, all of them flowers cultivated and loved and cared for. Metter is famous for a flower almost no one in the world has ever seen.

It's *Elliottia racemosa.*

The summer-blooming shrub or little tree is one of the world's rarest plants. It has been blooming for 70 million years, give or take a year or so, but is so uncommon few botanists have ever studied it although many of them have heard of the plant, sometimes called the Georgia plume. Elliottia is almost as famous as Georgia's white-flowered "lost gordonia," which was discovered in the 18th century by John and William Bartram, who collected seeds or cuttings that were planted in Philadelphia and England. Later the gordonia, originally named *Franklinia alatamaha,* disappeared in Georgia and never again has been found growing wild anywhere in the world.

Elliottia, which botanists think William Bartram also saw, has disappeared not once but several times, only to be rediscovered in another location years later.

The plant is loaded with mysteries. It seldom sets seeds and the seeds it produces almost never come up. Apparently no one has ever discovered a young seedling plant in the wild. It is almost impossible to transplant. Cuttings taken from its branches never root. The plant is found in a very limited area, restricted to Georgia sandhills near streams from the Savannah River to the Altamaha. Elliottia was once discovered on the South Carolina side of the Savannah where it has since disappeared.

It is no longer found at any of the sites where early botanists saw it. At most of these spots, land has been cleared for agriculture, plowed, burned over, flooded by river reservoirs or built on. Today there are probably no more than a dozen places where elliottia grows naturally, and at one of these there is only a single plant . . .

The first site we visited, near Salem Baptist Church was the 72-acre Charles C. Harrold Nature Preserve, named in honor of a medical doctor at Macon, Ga., who bought the land in the 1930's to protect the endangered elliottia. After his death, his widow in 1958 gave the land for safekeeping to Franklin R. Dulany and Miss Clermont Lee of Savannah, and they deeded it in 1964 to The Nature Conservancy in Washington, D. C., a conservation organization dedicated to the preservation of natural areas . . .

Elliottia is protected by more than the Conservancy. Mosquitoes and yellow flies are thick in the swamps when the plants bloom, and redbugs lurk everywhere unnoticed—until the day after your visit. Insect spray just seems to attract the bugs. The preserve is dense and jungly, a thick woodland with a narrow, little used, pine needle covered road leading away from the highway.

Several other white flowers bloom at the same time in the preserve and along roadsides leading to it—sweet bay, titi, elderberry and Southern magnolia—almost as if all the cool white flowers had been planned to bloom together.

The elliottia flowers are purer white and daintier than any of the others. The first blooms we

K. ROGERS

The Elliottia racemosa *is the Charles Harrold Preserve's rare plume.*

saw towered above our heads, 12 feet or more above the ground. They grew at the top of little trees with slender trunks, gray barked and covered with lichens. The blooms are pointed racemes, six or eight inches long, holding 50 or more four-petaled flowers that extend on short stems from a central stalk. On some plants the whole raceme blooms at once, but on most of them the flowers open progressively from the base to the top of the raceme . . .

Leaves of the elliottia look something like those of wild azaleas and shadbush, and a little like the plainest ones on sassafras. They are deciduous, oval, alternate, slightly pointed at the end and arranged in whorls at the tips of the branches. The plant is a member of the heath family, the ericaceae, along with rhododendrons (which include azaleas), blueberries, huckleberries, cranberries and mountain laurel . . .

Scientists think the elliottia has a symbiotic relationship with a fungus, which invades the roots of the plant and enables it to take up nutrients from the soil. Pines and many other trees cannot thrive without this mycorrhizal relationship—the underground marriage between root and fungus. One possibility is that the elliottia must have a specific fungus in the soil to survive . . .

For 20 years, botanists had thought the plant extinct in the wild when Roland M. Harper, a student at the New York Botanical Garden on an exploration trip, rediscovered it in 1901 in what is now Candler County. In the next two years elliottia was reported in Emanuel, Screven, Telfair and Coffee Counties. No new discoveries were made until 1927 when Harry W. Trudell and Dr. Edgar T. Wherry, a botanist visited Georgia and found a new colony on the Canoochee River south of Metter. Six years later Dr. Wallace Kennedy of Metter discovered the Stockinghead Creek colony now owned by The Nature Conservancy.

Dr. Wherry, who was interested in preserving the elliottia, wrote that he thought the plant was a relic of the late Cretaceous and early Tertiary floras which once spread widely over northern lands, but were later restricted by subsequent geological events, especially the Pleistocene glaciation.

Snow white in the hot Georgia swamps, the lacy elliottia is a refugee from the ice age, a kind of flowering dinosaur, a surviving sample of the lost shrubs of another era . . .

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PROTECTING THE HONORABLE THEODORE ROOSEVELT PRESERVE

Close to Jacksonville, Florida, lie 361 acres of unspoiled subtropical marsh and woods. Anhingas soar gracefully above the forest of live oak, hickory, cabbage palmetto, magnolia and long-leaf and slash pine; in the marsh, herons, intent on fishing, ignore the silent, watchful alligator; nearby a raccoon slumbers.

Rich in wildlife and beauty, this land was donated to The Nature Conservancy by Willie Browne, (see page 17) who has been its vigilant steward for 65 years. Thousands responded with warmth and gratitude to the announcement that Willie had given away this land—all he owned—disdaining the fact it was worth $1,000,000. His sole provision was that the land be kept perpetually in its natural state.

For The Nature Conservancy, keeping Willie's land, The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt Preserve, in its natural state, requires more than the posting of "No Trespassing" signs.

Along and between the winding tributaries of the St. Johns River are adjacent acres of forest, marsh and upland. As the Jacksonville suburbs move outward ever more quickly, the need for buffer land to protect the ecological integrity of the preserve becomes increasingly urgent.

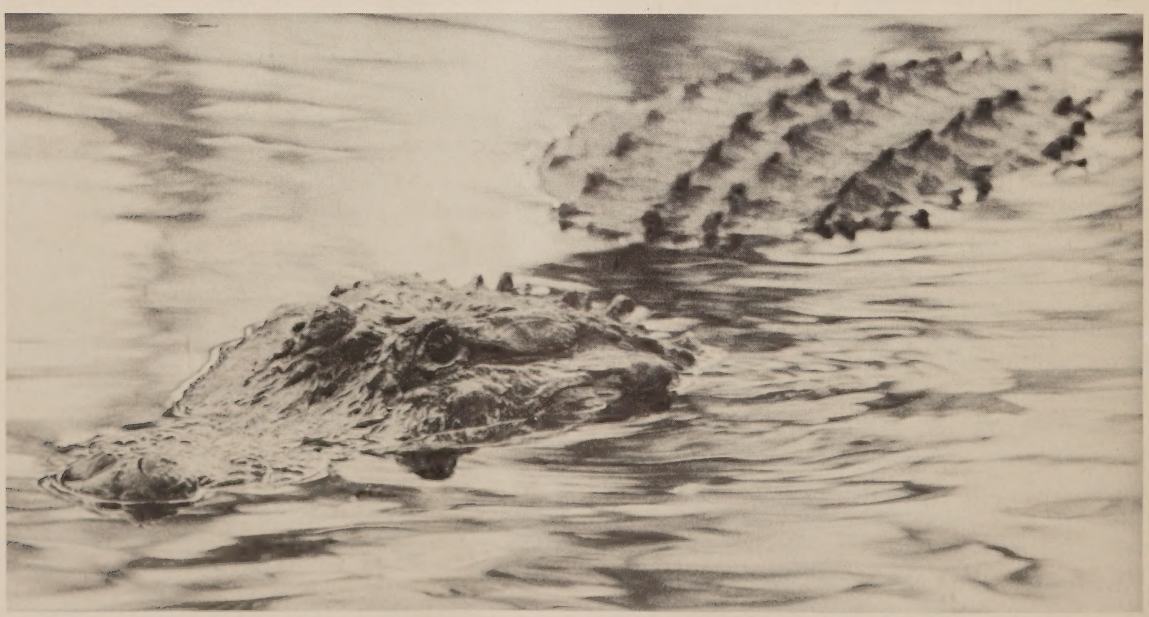
The Conservancy is presently fund raising to acquire upland acres on the preserve's northern boundary, at a cost of $120,000. This land is reported to be the highest in Duval County and lies near two existing golf courses and a newly-built road. Had the Conservancy not stepped in, this property would doubtless have become another Sunshine Gardens or Eden Estate.

The Conservancy earnestly solicits your support in its effort to defend and protect The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt Preserve:

To help us keep our promise to Willie—that the land he has spent his life protecting shall continue to be guarded against despoilation;

And, to help us preserve the wild beauty and uniqueness of one of northern Florida's finest and last wildlife sanctuaries.

Contributions are tax-deductible and should be made out to The Nature Conservancy for the preservation of The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt Preserve.



T. SENNETT

Alligator on The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt Preserve.

CONSERVANCY OPENS NEW REGIONAL OFFICE: ADDS SCIENTIFIC OFFICE

The environmental problems posed by the 1970's challenge conservationists with greater urgency than ever has been the case. As the environment in which we live becomes increasingly fouled; as valuable land becomes increasingly scarce and expensive; as protected areas increasingly require more vigilant protection; and as the pressures of a technologically-based society continue to seriously endanger more wildlife species, indeed, the fabric of all life, the task of strengthening and broadening the Conservancy's role becomes requisite.

To strengthen its support of the land acquisition and preserve protection efforts of chapter volunteers, the Conservancy has divided the large Midwest and Eastern Regional Offices into three smaller regions; Midwest, Mid-America/Gulf, and Eastern. A reduction in the number of states to which each regional director has responsibility will expand both the scope and utility of the Conservancy's program.

Increasingly the Conservancy is involved in large-scale projects to protect complex life chains, such as the acquisition of marshlands, insular wetlands, virgin prairies and sanctuaries for migratory birds. To assist in the creation of priorities for such projects, the Conservancy has opened a scientific office with a full time ecological staff advisor. The existence of this office was made possible by a special grant from the Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation.

DIRECTOR, MIDWEST REGIONAL OFFICE (Minneapolis): Riesley R. Jones is a graduate of Hendrix College in Arkansas with a B.S. in biology and has done graduate work in zoology at the University of Arkansas. Mr. Jones is a former employee of the Bureau of Land Management.

DIRECTOR, MID-AMERICA/GULF REGIONAL OFFICE (Cincinnati): DeVere Burt recently received an M.S. in animal ecology at Iowa State University. He participated in a National Science Foundation-sponsored U.S. Antarctic Research Program in animal behavior and is a member of numerous professional groups.

DIRECTOR, EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE (Arlington): Stephen L. Keiley, a graduate of Yale University with a B.A. in economics, has received a masters degree in business from Harvard Business School. In addition to extensive experience in business, Mr. Keiley is a former staff assistant for New York's Mayor Lindsay.

ECOLOGY ADVISOR: Dr. Robert E. Jenkins completed his undergraduate studies at Rutgers University and received his Ph.D. in biology from Harvard University. He has received numerous fellowships, including: a National Science Foundation travel grant for evolutionary biology; Organization for Tropical Studies research grant; and a demographic fellowship from the Population Council. His field research has been concentrated in Central America.

A PLACE OF EAGLES

To preserve one of the most important remaining natural areas in the Southwest and one of its very scenic treasures, The Nature Conservancy has embarked on the most ambitious fund raising project of its 19-year history.

Aravaipa Canyon, Pinal County, Arizona, is a rare refuge for the relentlessly pursued puma, the golden eagle, and countless other species; a place of majestic beauty where the unusual — whether biotic, geologic, or historic — is commonplace. The Conservancy, through purchase and lease rights, will effectively preserve a total of 15,028 acres of Aravaipa wilderness, assuring such free-roaming species as puma and eagle the space they need to survive.

To preserve Aravaipa, the Conservancy must raise $1,200,000 of which $75,000 has been pledged by an anonymous donor. Funds to pay the remaining balance are urgently needed. Contributions should be sent to the national office.

That Aravaipa is well worth the ambitious effort it will take to preserve it is demonstrated in the following tribute:

By Phillip Wallin
Western Regional Office

The Sonoran desert of southern Arizona is a land of stark and undisturbed beauty—alive with creatures and plants able to live with its harshness. Man is no more than a visitor here, for he needs more water than the desert can give.

In the midst of this desert, Aravaipa Creek flows like a miracle. Rising among the pine forests of the Pinaleno Mountains, it flows underground until it bursts to the surface in the desert, twists and turns for twenty miles through a narrow canyon in the Galiuro Mountains, then, except in flood season, disappears again into the thirsty earth. Aravaipa Creek alone of all the major water courses of southern Arizona, flows fresh and strong summer and winter, year after year.

Nearly every aspect of Arizona's natural heritage finds a niche in Aravaipa. Lush vegetation thrives in the shelter of the watered canyon and the full range of desert flora abounds on the rugged volcanic bluffs and over the rough desert grassland. Here, amid Grand Canyon vistas, innumerable wildlife species exist in an age-old pattern of natural balance.

In its course through the Galiuros, the Creek has created a desert oasis, a ribbon of lushness within a deep gorge, where wildlife and vegetation thrive in their full variety. Here, amid the painted grandeur of sheer volcanic cliffs and pinnacles is Aravaipa Canyon where the native flora and fauna of the Arizona desert are assured a habitat.

FLORA

Aravaipa, as one expert says, "has long been recognized as a biologically special place." As

PUMAS AND WIDE VISTAS

D. BURT

ARAVAIPA–A DESERT MIRACLE

BLAKE MILLAR

GEORGE SILK (Life Magazine © Time, Inc.)

Within Aravaipa's steep canyon walls is a desert oasis. Here, a flower blooms amid solid rock.

light through a prism divides color into a wide-hued spectrum, Aravaipa's diversity of soils fosters an unusual number of distinct and rich vegetational associations. There are four major plant communities in the canyon alone.

Over Aravaipa Creek lean hugh ash, cottonwood, sycamore, willow and walnut trees. Luxuriant stands of giant saguro, cholla, bur sage, brittlebrush, palo verde, jojoba, and creosote bush climb the desert slopes to the base of the cliffs. Juniper is often found growing with, and sometimes at a lower level than, the giant cactus plants — a highly unusual situation.

On the drier slopes appear the colorful bluedicks, lupines, phacelia, bladderpod and turpentine broom. Around the seeps and moist areas at the base of the cliffs are profusions of moisture-loving plants, a paradox in this desert region.

The hilly desert range outside the canyon supports native grasses, one scientist reports, "so tall and luxuriant as to resemble a field of waving grain." Large portions of the preserve are covered with evergreens, an eccentric contrast to the desert aridity. In the rugged mountains to the south of the canyon is an exceptionally rich pinon pine open woodland. Here, Manzanita and the relatively rare Toumey dwarf century plant, *Agave toumeyi,* are common. At the highest elevations are stands of large ponderosa pine.

WILDLIFE

The Aravaipa Preserve may well represent the last undisturbed habitat of its kind in the Arizona desert. The rare existence of a permanently-flowing stream with the associated riparian community sustain the unusual wealth of Aravaipa's wildlife.

Present knowledge suggests that the most unique fauna of the area are its fishes, including seven of the twelve known species found in the San Pedro River system. Two of these, the Spikedace (*Meda fulgida*) and the Loach minnow

(*Tiaroga cobitis*) are included in the international list of rare and endangered species. No other stream in Arizona is as important to their preservation.

At least 139 species of birds have been recorded on the preserve including a diversity of hawks and waterfowl. Further investigation may reveal that because of the strategic location and diversity of habitat, this area may support one of the richest avifaunas in the entire country. Of particular interest is the number of species on the northern periphery of their Mexican ranges, as exemplified by zone-tailed hawks, the grey hawk and the black hawk.

Over the broad expanse of the preserve roam mountain lion, bobcat, coyote, and grey fox and the lesser creatures upon which they prey; javalina, deer, and numerous small mammals. In a cave located in a side canyon is the only known maternity colony of the Mexican big-eared bat. The preserve is a refuge, too, for the little deer mouse, the kangaroo rat, and the pocket mouse, all of whose habitat among the desert mesquite shrubbery is being decimated elsewhere by agriculture, grazing, and simple land-clearing.

Study of the other animals of the area is so far quite cursory, but it is to be expected that the wide range of habitats provides niches for a large and interesting herpetofauna including many lesser-known snakes and lizards and for a comparable array of insects and other invertebrates.

GEOLOGY

In its eon's old journey through the Galiuros, Aravaipa Creek has laid bare the full range of desert colors and rock formations. Canyon walls rise abruptly from the narrow canyon bottom to elevations of a thousand feet. From the canyon floor, views of cliffs and pinnacles are spectacular. The reddish tintings and peculiar forms of soft volcanic rock offer countless new vistas with each change in the observer's position. The creek wanders back and forth, from canyon wall to canyon wall, following a pattern of fractures in the earth's crust as it travels through the canyon. A multitude of branch canyons with names like Hell's Half Acre, Stone Cabin, Bear Springs, and Skeleton, have been carved out by raging summer floods flowing into the Aravaipa.

SOME HISTORY

In the caves and rock shelters of the preserve's side canyons, especially Bear Springs Canyon and Virgus Canyon, are records of hunting cultures possibly dating back 3,000 years. On many of the cave walls, pictographs portray the hunting of mountain sheep. In these caves hunting parties took shelter.

At the time of the white man's appearance in the Arizona desert, the canyon was home to the agricultural Soburapai. Traces of small pueblos are loosely scattered among the hills and terraces.

In 1697 the white man first made contact with the Indians of Aravaipa. Father Kino, a Jesuit missionary and cartographer of New Spain, parleyed with two Soburapai chiefs from the villages of Busac and Tubo along Aravaipa Creek (then called Babiteoida). Father Kino's record of his journey tells of warfare among the tribes of this area, and of incursions by the Apaches, who were moving down from the north.

By 1767 the Apaches had driven out the Spanish missionaries that followed Father Kino, and established domination over the remaining native tribes.

As Americans and Mexicans began to build frontier communities, the Canyon became an ideal refuge for the Aravaipa band of San Carlos Apaches. Here occurred the most savage and brutal massacres in Arizona's history; the Camp Grant Massacre.

In 1871, the Aravaipa Apaches at long last made peace with the white man and were persuaded to settle at Camp Grant, along Aravaipa Creek, under the protection of the 3rd U. S. Cavalry.

In April of that year, a group of Tucson's leading citizens, supported by numerous Papago Indians (traditional enemies of the Apache) by-passed the Army post and fell upon the unsuspecting Apache men, women and children. They slaughtered one hundred and carried off 23 children. The chief, Eskininzin, escaped. He and other "outlaw" Apaches, including Geronimo and the "Apache Kid," took refuge near the gorge and in the canyons now within Aravaipa Preserve.

BOOKS

POPULATION, RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT: ISSUES IN HUMAN ECOLOGY, Paul & Anne Ehrlich, *W. H. Freeman & Company (1970) $8.95; 383 pp.*

In 1957 Paul R. Ehrlich received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Kansas. During his days as an undergraduate and graduate student, he read the unheeded pleas for sanity in terms of increasing environmental pollution and population growth, expressed so eloquently by Osborn (1948) and Vogt (1948). These men had been largely castigated or ignored by their contemporaries, but Ehrlich could not ignore their message. Later, as a population biologist and ecologist, Dr. Ehrlich's own studies convinced him that *Homo sapiens* was indeed in trouble. It was at this time that Ehrlich began a personal crusade to inform and educate others about the dimensions of the population problem.

Population, Resources, Environment is probably the best, most comprehensive treatise yet written on the sobering subject of human overpopulation.

Those looking for flowery prose will not find it in this book. The Ehrlich's prosaic style is terse and to the point. Figures and tables are simple in format and readily understandable. The text is well-documented, and includes bibliographies following each of the 13 chapters. In addition, a general bibliography is presented.

One particularly interesting feature of the book is the inclusion of in-depth explanations of general concepts mentioned in the text. The reader is directed to these "boxes" if he desires further information. This should prove to be of great value to the individual who is lacking in scientific expertise. Twenty-eight pages of appendixes also provide further, more detailed information, about topics or concepts presented in the text. The volume is designed for use as a textbook for courses in environmental science and related fields. As such, a guide for use with the book is available to instructors.

In the last chapter, the Ehrlichs concisely summarize the present world situation, and offer positive recommendations. These boldly consider the social, political, and economic changes needed to reverse the declining quality of life and to remove the earth's ecosystems from jeopardy. Even with the valuable suggestions offered by the authors, the overwhelming message projected by the book is a gloomy prognosis for mankind.

Political scientists, sociologists, and economists will find this volume indispensable reading and very informative. It should be read especially by those who are in important decision-making positions. If the book's philosophies and suggestions were adopted—even in part—perhaps Americans and peoples of the world would no longer be subjected to ecological ignorance in decision making.

DeVere Burt
(Mid-America/Gulf Regional Office Director)

THE HIDDEN FOREST, by Sigurd F. Olson and Les Blacklock, *The Viking Press (1966). $14.95; 127 pp. illustrated.*

A book by Sigurd F. Olson is always an event to lovers of the wilderness and to students of ecology. In *The Hidden Forest,* his most recent work, he shares billing with Les Blacklock, a distinguished wildlife photographer who brings the context brilliantly to life.

The pattern of the book consists of a series of essays designed to "express the interrelationship of living things to one another and to the earth." It is a lesson in ecology and nature study, clothed in poetic language. Anyone who loves the forest, the marsh and its inhabitants cannot fail to enjoy a responsive thrill when reading his description of the changes that occur as the seasons progress.

The widely varied but always artistic pictures by Les Blacklock deserve high praise. From a simple spray of dogwood branches against the snow in the manner of a Japanese print to a magnificent wide-angle shot of a northern winter scene with a partially frozen stream in the foreground, each picture will create a mood for the viewer. The reproductions, printed in Switzerland, are exceptionally fine.

Members of The Nature Conservancy will especially respond with a loud "Aye" to the Epilouge by Sig Olson in which he affirms his strong belief that man in spite of his scientific progress is "still a creature of forests and open meadows, of rivers, lakes and seashores. He needs to look at sunsets and sunrises, and the coming of a full moon."

It may give us all reason for alarm to realize that this precious remnant of Minnesota wilderness that Mr. Olson describes in his book (The Boundary Waters Canoe Area) is now being threatened by companies who have mineral rights in this area and desire to exert those rights. What can we do to protect the wilderness?

Charlotte Elkins
(TNC Member)

1970 GREEN LEAF AWARDS

Twelve Green Leaf Awards were conferred at The Nature Conservancy's Annual Meeting held in Madison, Wisconsin. The awards are given annually to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the work of the Conservancy.

Mrs. Constance Anderson: Long active in conservation activities, Mrs. Anderson was instrumental in helping the Conservancy initiate its San Francisco Bay Project.

Mr. William Browne: Willie Browne donated 361 acres of marsh and wood, The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt Preserve, valued at $1,000,000, to The Nature Conservancy. The land comprising his entire estate, is of inestimable value as a wildlife sanctuary and for its archaeologically important Indian remnants. A more detailed description of Mr. Browne is contained in the Spring issue of The Nature Conservancy *News*.

Mr. Charles Chatfield: When Fernald's Neck, Knox County, Maine, was acquired for development purposes, Mr. Chatfield assumed the task of acquiring the entire 270 acres for donation to the Conservancy. He raised funds for the purchase of 300 acres and established an endowment fund for the area.

Mr. Frank H. Dunkle: Mr. Dunkle, director of the Montana Fish and Game Department, was instrumental in the Conservancy's acquisition of 32,920-acre Beartooth Ranch. The area has now been transferred to the State.

Mr. Frank Eldridge: Chairman of the Central New York Chapter since its establishment in 1966, Mr. Eldridge was instrumental in the acquisition of Eldorado Beach, 253 acres in Jefferson County fronting on Lake Ontario. The preserve is a Registered National Natural Landmark.

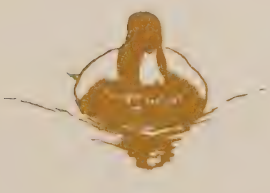
Dr. Joseph J. Hickey: Long a fighter against the widespread use of DDT, Dr. Hickey edited, *Peregrine Falcon Populations; Their Biology and Decline,* an exhaustively documented warning of the perils of persistent pesticides with implications as serious and immediate as the "canary in the mine." He co-authored Wisconsin legislation that led to the creation of the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas. Director of Russell Laboratories and professor of wildlife ecology at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Hickey has served on the Conservancy's Board of Governors 14 years.

Mr. Nathan G. Johnson: Mr. Johnson has consistently served the Conservancy, and most recently prevented dredging and filling by the Army Corps of Engineers of 176 acres of marshland leased by the Conservancy adjacent to The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt Preserve.

Mrs. Lorraine T. Mitchell: A long-time supporter of the Conservancy's regional and national activities, Mrs. Mitchell established the Mitchell Memorial within the Northern California Coast Range Preserve.

Mrs. Margaret S. Parmly: Mrs. Parmly is the donor of 10,500-acre Wassaw Island, Georgia. She has protected the island, an outstanding wildlife sanctuary and estuarine area, against development and public use disruptive of the island's ecology.

Mrs. Joseph V. Reed: Mrs. Reed has been instrumental in the initiation and the success of both the Blowing Rocks and West Shore Conservation Project in Florida. Located along the Inland Waterway, the preserves are nesting sites for loggerhead turtles.



Mrs. Jane Studer: In the course of her work with government authorities in protecting the Conservancy's Woodbourne Sanctuary in Pennsylvania from a rockfestival, Mrs. Studer helped draft legislation to protect natural areas from such abuse. This legislation, which is pending in the state legislature, can serve as a model for conservationists who face similar problems in other states.

Dr. Hubert Vogelmann: Dr. Vogelmann, Chairman of the Vermont Chapter, has investigated nearly every inch of Vermont soil. This work culminated in two reports, "Natural Areas of Vermont," Vols. 1 and 2. Further, his study "Ecology of the Higher Elevation in the Green Mountains of Vermont" was used as a basis for state legislation to protect the entire range.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS

At the Annual Meeting seven new members were elected to the Board of Governors. They are:

Ernest Brooks, Jr., a former member of the Board of Governors of the Conservancy, is vice president of the National Audubon Society and consultant to the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

Professor Richard H. Durrell, vice president of the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History and a professor at the University of Cincinnati, has been very active in the Ohio Chapter. Mr. and Mrs. Durrell donated the 280-acre preserve, The Wilderness, to the Conservancy.

Alfred Heller, president of California Tomorrow, is a member of the Board of Directors of San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal (SPUR) and the Planning Conservation League.

Dr. Estella Leopold was a leader in the struggle to save the Grand Canyon. She is a member of the staff of the Paleontology and Stratigraphy Branch of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Lyle M. Nelson is chairman of the Department of Communications at Stanford University. Active in educational activities, he helped organize National Educational TV.

Mrs. Thomas Waller, an officer in numerous conservation organizations, is trustee of the Mianus River Gorge Natural Area and the Arthur W. Butler Memorial Sanctuary.

Richard S. Weinstein is a partner in the law firm, Weinstein and Weinstein, in Connecticut. He is active in numerous conservation activities.

CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Mr. Browne:

I have just read in "Nature Conservancy *News*" an account of the wonderful gift you have made and which you have named "The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt Preserve." What a memorial you have made. A living memorial. One which would have delighted my father. Putting in the word "Honorable" gives it particular significance. I wonder how you came to admire him? Hoping that someday we shall meet.

ETHEL ROOSEVELT DERBY

THE WHITE HOUSE

Dear Mr. Browne:

It was with great pleasure that I learned of your generous gift of 361 acres of marsh and palmetto land to The Nature Conservancy. I understand that the land, which will be set aside as a wildlife refuge and known as The Theodore Roosevelt Preserve, affords a haven for herons, egrets, the rare bald eagle, and other wildlife as well.

Your donation of this irreplaceable area is an important contribution to future generations of Americans. On behalf of all our fellow citizens, I want to thank you most warmly.

RICHARD NIXON

In a thousand years, I can never express adequately my admiration of the Conservancy for achieving the impossible in the case of Minnewaska. I know how assiduously you worked and with what wonderful effect, for it is only perseverance that made possible the acquisition of this magnificent wilderness area.

The Nature Conservancy's part in this superb acquisition reminds me of the tribute paid to Uncle Joe Cannon after he passed away. As you know, Speaker Cannon accomplished worlds for the National Park System. When he died, it was said of him, "There will never come an end to the good that he has done." I feel precisely this way about The Nature Conservancy.

Thank you for your most successful efforts in bringing Minnewaska into the fold of our State Park System.

With all best wishes.

NASH CASTRO
General Manager,
Palisades Interstate
Park Commission

PRAIRIE GROUSE PROJECT EXPANDS

Once numbering in the millions, the prairie chicken had been reduced to an estimated 280 birds in 10 counties in Illinois in 1969. The Prairie Grouse Committee of the Illinois Chapter has, since 1965, been actively acquiring habitat for the endangered bird.

By early 1970 the Committee had been responsible for the preservation of 810 acres of habitat, checkerboarded throughout Jasper and Marion Counties. According to a report by The Illinois Natural History Survey, which manages the properties, the flock nesting in the Conservancy-owned areas had a 112-percent population increase in the last year. Not only have the management efforts of the Natural History Survey, combined with the fact of acquisition by the Conservancy, retarded the slow decline of the species, but the years of effort have yielded an unprecedented recovery.

This very encouraging recovery vividly demonstrates the success of the cooperative management-acquisition program. However, the protected area supports *one* prairie grouse flock, or about one-fourth the state bird population.

To expand its activities, with the hope of similar success in the preservation of the three remaining flocks, the Conservancy has sold 410 acres of its prairie grouse lands to the Illinois Department of Conservation. Proceeds will be applied to the purchase of additional prairie grouse preserves and the properties owned by the state, will continue to be managed by the capable Illinois Natural History Survey. Already the Illinois Chapter is concluding negotiations for an additional 175 acres of prairie grouse habitat.

ACADEMY HONORS WISCONSIN CHAPTER

The Wisconsin Chapter of The Nature Conservancy was awarded a Distinguished Service Citation by the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, at the Academy's Annual Meeting in May. Since its establishment in 1958, the Chapter has been responsible for the preservation of 25 areas with a total acreage of 2,572.

In the citation the Academy remarked, "The importance of these significant parcels, carefully selected for their unspoiled natural characteristics, is evident through designation of the large majority as Scientific Areas by the State Scientific Areas Preservation Council."

The areas preserved by the Wisconsin Chapter listed as scientific areas by the Scientific Areas Preservation Council include: Ableman's Gorge, Abraham's Woods, Cactus Rock, Cedarburg Beech Woods, Chiwaukee Prairie, Holmboe Preserve, Hub City Bog, Lodde's Mill Bluff, Oliver Prairie, The Ridges Sanctuary, Toft's Point, Two Creeks Buried Forest, and Durst Rockshelter and Pine Hollow in Baraboo Hills.

COLLEGE CREDIT IN VERMONT

In an unusual and innovative program, a student at the University of Vermont can receive three hours of college credit, working with the Vermont Chapter of The Nature Conservancy. Termed an "apprenticeship in environmental action," the program will enable the student to participate in actual decisions concerning the Vermont environment. A student working with the Chapter headed by Dr. H. W. Vogelmann, a professor of ecology at the University, (see page 18), could participate by making an inventory of the plant and animal life as well as surveying other ecological features of a selected area.

MAINE CHAPTER HONORS RACHEL CARSON

Rachel Carson was honored this summer in two separate ceremonies, one sponsored and one conducted by the Maine Chapter.

In August ceremonies the Chapter designated 24 of its coastal preserves the "Rachel Carson Maine Seacoast." The plaque honoring Miss Carson, one of the Chapter's founders, will be erected on the shores of a salt pond on the Pemaquid Peninsula. Principal speaker at the dedication was Paul Brooks, who edited *Silent Spring* and *The Edge of the Sea.* His biography of Miss Carson, *The House of Life; Rachel Carson at Work,* will soon be published. Miss Carson served as the Chapter's honorary chairman until her death in 1964.

At the request of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Maine Chapter sponsored the dedication of the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge, comprising 4,000 acres of the Service's coastal preserves. Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel gave the key address at the ceremony, held near Wells, Maine, in late June.

NEWS BRIEFS

JOINT COMMITTEE FORMED

To avoid the duplication of effort that sometimes results when two conservation organizations engage in similar activities, Trout Unlimited and The Nature Conservancy have formed The Joint Committee for Stream and Watershed Preservation.

The Committee will meet bi-monthly to discuss opportunities for joint action in the acquisition of critical watersheds and stream valleys, and to exchange information. The Committee will channel acquisition and protection problems to the agency best equipped to handle it, enabling both organizations to be more effective in implementing their defined objectives and programs.

Trout Unlimited was founded in 1958 to preserve clear waters and to promote proper management of trout populations by supporting and encouraging proper laws, regulations, research programs and voluntary actions.

INSURANCE DONATIONS

A number of individuals are making a novel contribution to the work of The Nature Conservancy. These individuals have taken out life insurance policies, naming the Conservancy as beneficiary. The policies can provide cash to the Conservancy if borrowed on. Such a contribution, then, extends the financial ground upon which the Conservancy supports worthwhile projects, while it provides the donor an opportunity to contribute significantly to the success of the Conservancy's goals.

GIFT TO TUBBS ISLAND

The graduating class of Redwood High School in Larkspur, California, decided to make the donation of their class funds a meaningful gesture. Traditionally high school classes donated something for their school, such as a fountain or plaque. Instead, the young people in Larkspur gave $2,000 to The Nature Conservancy for the preservation of Lower Tubbs Island.

Class President Joseph Enzensperger commented, "Tubbs Island is a living thing, and all of my classmates will be able to say that they helped make this island stay alive."

INTERNATIONAL ECOLOGY ASSOCIATION FORMED

The International Association of Ecology (INTECOL) was formed recently, "to promote the science and practice of ecology, and to further the international co-operation of ecologists and those in allied disciplines and the development of ecology."

For further information contact: Dr. F. H. Whitehead, INTECOL, c/o Institute of Biology, 41 Queens Gate, London, S.W. 7, England.

ANNUAL REPORT AVAILABLE

Copies of The Nature Conservancy's 1970 Annual Report are available upon request from the national office. The 20-page report includes a list of preserves acquired during the fiscal year, highlights of special projects, the Conservancy's financial statement, as well as a report on growth throughout the past decade.

WESTERN REGIONAL DIRECTOR HONORED

Huey D. Johnson, director of the Western Regional Office since 1964, was one of 10 professional conservationists to win the 1970 American Motors Conservation Award. The Award was presented in ceremonies in San Francisco this fall.

Mr. Johnson's award was a tribute to the numerous and varied contributions he has made to conservation. Since becoming director of the Western Office he has been the driving force behind the preservation of such outstanding lands as Kipahulu Valley, the San Francisco Bay Project and Beartooth Ranch, Montana. Innovative and dedicated, he helped establish Camp UNIFY, located on the Northern California Coast Range Preserve, which for three summers has conducted wilderness camps for Bay area ghetto children. As a volunteer, he led the Stanford University effort to originate and plan the U. S. National Conference for UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), titled, "Man and His Environment: A View Toward Survival." This effort culminated in the recently-published book, *No Deposit—No Return,* which he edited.

PRESS COMMENT

The Nature Conservancy, with state headquarters in Stamford, has announced the preservation of several pieces of marshland in Greenwich Cove, thanks to the generosity of four Greenwich residents.

Their gifts will be a bonus on top of one made last year of another piece of marshland in Greenwich Cove. One donation this year was made by two persons in honor of their parents.

That's a fine way to pay respect to a loved one's memory—to give something that may remain forever a bit of the landscape as it was.

The Nature Conservancy points out that more than half of the state's tidal marshlands have been destroyed. We should be grateful to The Nature Conservancy for its assiduous efforts to save what is left.

The Hartford (Connecticut) *Times*

The Nature Conservancy plays a quiet game.

A tract of land lays unspoiled in a certain spot in a certain state. Land developers see parking lots and super markets and possible highways.

The Conservancy sees an unspoiled spot that probably should be preserved.

Both want the land, and the meat of controversy is born.

But the Conservancy, for the most part, avoids all that. Instead of court suits and emotional appeals, it plays the game of the builder or developer.

It simply buys the land, leaves it unspoiled and stays in the background . . .

Now, for the first time, it is moving into Sheboygan County.

The tract they are interested in here is not large.

But to the local-and state-chapter, it is very important.

The Conservancy is using the same quiet, fast tactics that they usually employ.

The Conservancy is successful because they play fast. While federal, state and local governments might be tied up in red tape in buying land before bulldozers come through, the Conservancy buys the land quickly. When the red tape is finally sliced, the government buys the land from the Conservancy . . .

The Wisconsin chapter of The Nature Conservancy has been buying land for years.

The Conservancy's interest in Sheboygan County is the establishment of a "Sheboygan County Memorial Arboretum."

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Beartooth Ranch, Montana, 32,920 acres of wilderness, is home for elk, deer and mountain goat.

The national group—which is currently sponsoring 362 projects in the nation and 20 in Wisconsin—has officially thrown its support to the Sheboygan County project.

For seven years, the local chapter of the Conservancy has been looking for an area to be preserved that would be of interest to botany and ecology classes in Sheboygan area high schools and colleges . . .

So far, $6,000 has been raised to buy the land, according to Mrs. Helen Richardson, a member of the Conservancy. The 22-acre Sheboygan site was picked because: . . .

It is accessible for study.

There is a great variety of plants available in the area. Ecologists from Madison told the committee that the lichens, mosses and ferns on the land would make a "superb collection for study."

The area is in Sheboygan County—close to Lakeland College, which will take over control of the area and will decide which schools may use the place as a laboratory . . .

The purchase of the land would be another "triumph" for the Conservancy—and would keep unspoiled land just that: unspoiled.

Editor's Note: Fund-raising is in progress.

Sheboygan (Wisconsin) *Press*

That enticing strip of woodland lakes, waterfalls and forest glens in the Shawangunk Mountains of Ulster County—adjacent to the privately protected and equally beautiful Lake Mohonk tract—is to become Minnewaska State Park after all instead of something like Minnewaska Homes or Shawangunk Manor. The New York Legislature, which appropriated money to buy a sizable part of the land; the bank that agreed to stay the auctioneer's hammer while negotiations crept along; and, above all, The Nature Conservancy, which bought the Minnewaska property pending the state's purchase—thanks to all of these, this large natural parkland has been saved from the developers for the permanent refreshment of the people of the state.

This combination of circumstances depended on basic work of the Regional Planning Association, with a belated but helpful hand from the State Council of Parks. The purpose of citing these agencies is not so much to salute their contribution, though they are entitled to appreciation, as it is to point up the haphazard and panicky way in which such rescue operations have to be conducted. If there were a comprehensive inventory of privately owned lands clearly ideal to future parks, first refusal rights might be obtained or other steps taken long in advance to prevent their ever falling into the developers' hands.

On a Federal basis the beginnings of such a procedure lie in the proposal of Representative William F. Ryan of New York. His bill, reposing quietly in the House Interior Committee, calls for a study by the Secretary of the Interior of the feasibility of a comprehensive park system within the Atlantic Urban Region. Priceless natural and recreational tracts would be spotted in such a study before they could be destroyed.

With population mounting as it is, systematic land use will have to become part of the American scheme before the end of the century. But it could afford small relief in the way of parkland if the Minnewaskas of the country slipped through the public's fingers now.

The New York *Times*
©1970

A generation ago, in a more innocent time, a San Francisco disc jockey named Red Blanchard amused his listeners by inviting them to "fill up the bay—send an envelope of dirt to this station." Since then developers have turned Blanchard's whimsical advice into sodden fact: the original 700-square-mile surface of San Francisco Bay has been systematically reduced to 400 square miles, threatening the chain of life dependent on the bay and its fringe of estuarine marshland-fish, plants and shorebirds. Five years ago the conservation counterattack began. Emulating Red Blanchard's plan, conservationists deluged legislators with bags of sand tagged, "You'll wonder where the water went when you fill the bay with sediment." The result was creation of the Bay Conservation and Development Commission, with ex-journalist Joe Bodovitz as director. The commission lacks both the power of eminent domain and money to buy land. Enter The Nature Conservancy, which last year purchased a 330-acre sanctuary at Tubbs Island. Purchase of the land, which is rich in the estuary grasses that provide a bountiful larder for fish and birds, was a reprieve for both wildlife and man. "The pressure to fill it is more intense than ever," Bodovitz says, "but the Bay has been given a chance to live."

Life Magazine
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THE HONORABLE THEODORE ROOSEVELT PRESERVE

T. SENNETT

I enclose my gift of $..... towards the protection of The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt Preserve.

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THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

1800 North Kent Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209
(703) 524-3151

Western Regional Office
215 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94105
(415) 989-3056

Midwest Regional Office
329 West 15th Street
Park Terrace Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403
(612) 332-2060

Eastern Regional Office
1800 North Kent Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209
(703) 524-3156

Mid-America/Gulf Regional Office
260 Ludlow Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220
(513) 961-0725